

Showers today and tonight; tomorrow fair.  
Temperatures yesterday—Maximum, 89; minimum, 72.

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## NO ARMS TO BE SENT TO HUERTA GOVERNMENT BY UNITED STATES

Present Mexican Administration and Carranza Rebels Will Be Put on Same Footing as Regards Shipments of Ammunition.

## CONFERENCE IS HELD AT THE WHITE HOUSE

President and Chairmen of Congressional Committees Think Effort Should Be Made to Bring About an Agreement.

Conferences between the President and the chairmen of the Foreign Relations Committee in Congress yesterday developed the first suggestion of a definite policy toward the Mexican situation. It is certain that the Huerta government and the rebels, under the leadership of Carranza, will be put on an equal footing as regards shipments of arms and ammunition from this country into Mexico. Information obtained last night indicated that the President will exercise the authority vested in him in a resolution passed by Congress March 14, 1912, and prevent the exportation of munitions of war from this country to the Huerta government.

The supply of arms and ammunition in this country already has been foreclosed through action taken by the Taft administration. Important as such a step may be for the Huerta government, this feature of the administration's plans did not arouse as much interest here as the suggestion that President Wilson and his advisers had been considering the possibility of mediation in the Mexican situation. Nothing definite developed along this line at the White House conference, except a general expression of opinion that some such plan ought to be tried.

Should Offer Services. No attempt has been made as yet to work out the details, but it is known that the general line upon which the discussion proceeded was that the United States should offer its good offices to bring about an understanding between the warring factions in Mexico, with a view to reaching a general agreement for the holding of a special election in that country. The suggested plan contemplated recognition on the part of the United States government of the government duly elected in Mexico. It was acknowledged that there are many obstacles in the way of such a scheme, and persons who have familiar with the administration's views on the subject would not venture an opinion as to whether it would be practicable. Members of Congress who have studied conditions in Mexico expressed strong doubt that the United States would be able to bring about the warring factions in that republic, and in the second place, that there would be any assurance of peaceful conditions after an election had been held.

Furthermore, the question immediately was raised as to how a fair election would be insured, provided the factions in Mexico would agree to such a proposition. The only possible suggestion seemed to involve the United States government as a possible overseer, just as it has acted in Cuba and in the republic of Panama on one or two occasions, and here again, it was acknowledged, difficulties would be encountered.

This and other developments of the day were, however, cordially welcomed by members of Congress, who accepted them as evidence that the administration was finally settling down to an earnest effort to evolve a definite policy toward Mexico.

## RESULT OF ORDER THAT WAS ISSUED BY TAFT

The situation that confronted President Wilson in regard to the shipment of arms and ammunition into Mexico arose as the result of the proclamation issued by President Taft last March. That proclamation was based upon a resolution passed by Congress, which authorized the President "in his discretion and with such limitations and exceptions as shall seem to him expedient" to prohibit the export of arms from this country into Mexico, or into any other American country where

## DOES ON TARIFF SHOW MAJORITY FAVORS MEASURE

Tests on Amendments, Submitted by Opponents of Bill, Indicate Early Passage.

## FEW SPEECHES DELIVERED

Republican Progressives in Many Instances Join Democrats for Lower Duties.

The Senate yesterday made remarkable progress with the Underwood-Simmons tariff bill. The bill was taken up and read by paragraph for amendment, and about twenty-five paragraphs in the chemical schedule, the first schedule of the bill, were tentatively agreed to. Reservations were made as to a number of paragraphs, and notice given that amendments would be offered.

There were several roll call votes, but on every one the Democratic leaders proved themselves to be absolutely in control of the situation, and on several votes they had a number of Republican recruits, and on no vote taken did they lose a single Democrat. Even the two Louisiana Senators voted with their party associates on every vote.

Amendments Are Considered. When the bill was laid before the Senate shortly after 1 o'clock it developed that no Senator on either side of the chamber was ready with a prepared speech, and on motion of Senator Simmons the bill was taken up and its second reading begun with a view of concluding it before the recess. The following amendments were offered: The first vote was taken on paragraph 1 in the chemical schedule. It involved the second amendment made by the Finance Committee to the House vote.

The Senate committee had reduced the duty on oxalic acid from 1 cent to 1-1/2 cents per pound. Senator Smoot challenged this action and demanded a roll call on the amendment, which was rejected by a vote of 20 to 12. This vote disclosed some surprising facts. Every Democrat voted to sustain the Finance Committee, or was paired in favor of it, and nine Republicans also voted against Smoot. The following Republicans, mostly Progressives, voted for the lower duty on oxalic acid: Borah, Bristow, Crawford, Cummins, Jones, La Follette, Norris, Poinsett, and Warren.

Senator La Follette failed to vote with the Progressive bloc, and the Republican side, but crossed over the aisle and gave his support to the members of the Finance Committee in favor of the increased rate of duty.

## INCREASED VOTED DOWN

The next test of strength came on paragraph 5 of the schedule, which involves the duties on argols, or crude tartar, and the products thereof. Senator Lodge moved to increase the duty on Rochelle salts, a refined product of crude tartar, from 1-1/2 cents per pound to 2 cents. This was voted down without a roll call.

Then Senator Jones moved to reduce the duty on argols, or crude tartar, from 5 per cent to 3 per cent, in line with Senator Lodge's argument that the duty

## CONTINUED ON PAGE TEN.

## A. N. BRADY, NOTED FINANCIER, IS DEAD

Victim of Heart Disease in London Hotel—Grief at Daughter's Death Hastened End. London, July 23.—Anthony N. Brady, the New York financier, is dead in this city today. Death came to him last night in his rooms in the Hotel Carlton. Heart disease was the cause. Brady, whose fortune is estimated at \$100,000, arrived here from New York two weeks ago. It is believed that grief over the death of his daughter in a wreck on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad at Westport, Conn., last October, hastened his end.

Louis Sherry, the New York restaurant keeper, who was with Mr. Brady, has returned to New York and back to America on the liner Olympic.

Anthony N. Brady was seventy years old. He was born in France of Irish old. He was in his boyhood he came to America and got a job as bartender in an Albany, N. Y., hotel.

## PEACEMAKERS IN RAILROAD TROUBLE.



Left to right—Marvin A. Knapp, Judge William L. Chambers and H. H. W. Haugan. The three mediators appointed by President Wilson, under the Newlands amendments of the Erdman act, photographed at the Manhattan Hotel, in New York, where they are making efforts to bring about a settlement of the differences between the trainmen and conductors and forty-two railroads operating in Eastern territory.

## MILL FIRE LAID TO INCENDIARIES

Report that Factory Horror Was Deliberate Shock Binghamton.

## DEATH TOLL MAY BE 75

Three Investigations Started as Workers Still Dig in Debris for Bodies of Victims.

Binghamton, N. Y., July 23.—From a cruel black pit on the banks of the Chenango River today fourteen charred bodies of the victims of the Binghamton clothing factory fire were lifted. Into the horror of death which has bowed this town in misery, has entered the horrible possibility that the fire was of incendiary origin. Binghamton shuddered when the rumor spread today, and the authorities and the venerable owner of the mill, Reed B. Freeman, declared half-heartedly that such a thing is beyond belief.

At least fifty of the mill workers are dead, the final count may be more, there are yet twenty-five to be accounted for, and the total may be swelled to seventy-five. Three separate investigations are under way. Gov. Sulzer has ordered William Rogers, acting state Commissioner of Labor, and E. A. Bates, supervising inspector for the State Labor Department, to come here from Albany and make an independent probe. Deputy State Fire Marshal Rochester is on his way from Albany to make an inspection, and the local authorities, under the direction of Coroners Stillson and Seymour, are struggling as best they can to find out why this blight should have fallen on Binghamton.

Building Afire in Five Minutes. The terrible pit of the whole horror, the anguish that has entered every street of the town, and the marvelous scenes of human grief have paused the hands of official Binghamton, and when the rumor of incendiary spread forth today all the lower section of Broome County flocked to the banks of the Chenango, and an unpleasant snarl of rage mingled with the sobs of despair.

The hand of death rested upon the factory but eighteen minutes. In eighteen minutes fire had crumbled a supposedly sturdy building into a mass of black dust and twisted iron, and somewhere between fifty and seventy-five lives were snuffed out. That fire should start suddenly from beneath a stairway and leap from job to job along the ceiling and in less than five minutes have the entire building in its blighting grasp is more than the police and firemen can fathom. There is but one answer—incendiary. But the thing is so horrible that the authorities refuse to accept the rumor.

"It can't be so, it can't be so," cried Mayor Irving. "But yet—"

And like all the rest of Binghamton he threw up his hands in despair. Slowly the lists of the dead are being compiled. At Dibble's morgue there are now twenty charred bodies which defy in their formless way identification.

Fund for Sufferers. A public fund for the families of the dead has been started. Already \$1,000 has been contributed and Binghamton proudly but with thanks has declined the proffered aid of the National Red Cross.

Tomorrow morning the coroner's inquest will begin, and tonight in the soft rain fifty workmen are digging in the ruins of the factory for further evidences of the horror.

## ARKANSAS ELECTS DEMOCRATIC GOVERNOR

Split in Party Leads to Reduced Vote. Progressive Candidate Makes Poor Showing.

Little Rock, Ark., July 23.—Scattering returns from almost every county in Arkansas tonight indicate the election of George W. Hayes, of Camden, the Democratic nominee for Governor, by a larger majority than was predicted early in the campaign, when discord was more prevalent among Democrats than today, owing to the followers of S. H. Brundage, whom Hayes defeated in the primary, declaring they would stay away from the polls or write Brundage's name on the ballot. That this was done to some extent is indicated by the fact that a vote not exceeding 50 per cent of the total vote will be polled throughout the State. Brundage will receive several thousand votes.

## RICH GERMAN U. S. TROOPER

Dr. Goldfeld, Once Imperial Lieutenant, Jilted, Seeks to Forget. Chicago, July 23.—Dr. Otto Goldfeld, son of one of the oldest and wealthiest families in Germany, a graduate of Gottengen University, and until a month ago a lieutenant in the Kaiser's army, became a United States Cavalry trooper today. Dr. Goldfeld spent the last month trying to forget that he had been jilted by a girl. He also spent \$25,000 marks, about \$2,500 at Paris and Monte Carlo as he tried to forget. His pay as a trooper is \$14 a month. His father sends him \$200 marks a month.

## JAPAN TO PRESENT THIRD NOTE OF PROTEST

Tokyo Dispatch Says Government Is Dissatisfied with Bryan's Reply to Former Communications.

San Francisco, July 23.—A Tokyo dispatch to a local Japanese paper today said that the Japanese government, dissatisfied with the reply of Secretary of State Bryan to its protest against the California alien land bill, is preparing a third note of protest to the United States, and that it will be ready for presentation within a few days.

## AUTO PLUNGES INTO RIVER; GIRLS ESCAPE

Two Young Women Jump from Machine as It Falls Over Sea Wall.

## IDENTITY IS NOT ASCERTAINED

Two young women, whose identity could not be learned, had a narrow escape from death by drowning in the Potomac River last night shortly before 10 o'clock, when the electric car they were driving plunged over the sea wall just south of the Southern Railway bridge into the river. A pedestrian, who witnessed the accident, notified the police.

## TEXANS, 500 STRONG, WOULD ENTER MEXICO TO AID AMERICANS

El Pasoans Ask Authority from Washington to Cross Boundary and Rescue Countrymen, Threatened by Bandits—Huerta Is Willing.

By WICKER GREEN, Editor El Paso Morning Times. El Paso, Tex., July 23.—We have asked authority from Washington to relieve Americans in Madera, after receiving assurances from Mexican officials that such a course would not be objected to by them.

Forty American men, six of whom have families, are bottled up there by bandits, who have threatened to kill them. Added to this, starvation is reported applying to Mexicans as well as Americans. We propose to have a special El Paso and Southwestern train loaded with 500 El Paso men and fifteen automobiles leave Columbus, N. Mex., from which point Madera may best be reached.

Autos would go ahead with armed men and food, to be followed by others on foot. With such a force there is little probability of any battle. The autos could be used to bring out the families and men in Madera.

The bandits who threaten to exterminate the Americans are neither Constitutionalists nor Huerta sympathizers. You can therefore understand why Mexicans do not object to the procedure suggested. Madera can be reached in two days or less under the plan suggested by the hundreds of El Paso men who have volunteered both services and automobiles here since the wire was sent to Washington.

## FIRE NEARLY WIPES OUT TOWN

\$50,000 Estimated Damage Done by Destructive Flames. Cameron, N. Y., July 23.—This village was nearly wiped out today by a fire which destroyed the business section. The damage done is estimated at nearly \$50,000.

The fire started in the grocery store of Mrs. Ferguson. The town is left without a business place of any kind. Finding themselves unable to cope with the flames, the villagers appealed to Hornell and Elmira for help. Elmira sent a fire engine and the Hornell department headed two hose wagons on a special train, but they were not needed as the village has no available water. Only except the Outlook River.

## BURLESON CITES HIS AUTHORITY

Says Clause in Bill Permits Abolition of Parcel Post Stamps.

## SENATOR BRYAN DIFFERS

Senate Committee Summons Postmaster General to Appear Before It Today.

That the order abolishing the use of distinctive stamps for the parcel post service was based on a clause in the last postage appropriation bill was the claim set up yesterday by Postmaster General Burleson in defense of his action, according to Senator Bryan, of the Senate Postoffice Committee, who has had Mr. Burleson summoned to appear before the committee today. Senator Bryan refused yesterday to discuss this point until he should have studied the appropriation measure. With all other members of the committee, he was surprised at the existence of such legal authority.

"Doing away with the distinctive stamp," said Senator Bristow, an ardent champion of the parcel post idea, "removes the one means possessed by the Department of knowing whether it has been making or losing money in its operations. No one ever supposed that the rules would be changed involving a great loss of revenue on the present business without full investigation and approval by the Interstate Commerce Commission, as the law prescribes."

Former Senator Bourne, who framed the law creating the parcel post, opposed at all times the giving of the rate-making power to the head of the department. He anticipated that no changes in rates would be attempted until his joint commission on the subject should have rendered its first report, and until the Interstate Commerce Commission should have given its approval.

So far as known to the Senators, the Interstate Commerce Commission has not looked into parcel post finances. Defended by Mr. Lewis. Representative David J. Lewis of Maryland, the House author of the parcel post act, yesterday came to the defense of the clause in the law which vested in the Postmaster General the authority to extend the parcel post service when such extensions are approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

"This clause is the very life of the parcel post act," said Mr. Lewis. "To destroy it as is proposed in a bill offered by Senator Bryan of Florida would make the act a mere mockery with rates on short journeys so high that the express companies' rates, which show the scandal of transportation, would be as low as the parcel post rates on shipments above five pounds."

"The experience of the postoffice shows that 2 cents for the first pound and one-half cent for each additional pound will more than pay the cost of parcel post service for the first 100 miles. For each additional 100 miles one-half a cent a pound is ample, and yet the rates the Senate forced on the House parcel post bill were 3 cents for fifty miles and 4 cents for 100 miles."

## 15,000 MINERS STRIKE; TIE UP COPPER TRADE

Men Want Higher Wages and Shorter Hours—Big Producers Are Shut Down.

Calumet, Mich., July 23.—Between 15,000 and 20,000 copper miners of the upper peninsula went on a strike this morning, completely tying up twenty mines in four counties. The men demand shorter hours and an increase in wages. The Calumet and Hecla, the biggest copper producers in the world, have been shut down.

The men were recently organized by the Western Federation of Miners. There has been no disorder. Moughton, Mich., July 23.—The long-throated strike of the miners employed in the copper and iron ore mines in and near this city was called today. The workers in all but two of the mines went out. Although only about 25 per cent of the men on strike were members of the Western Federation of Miners, which called the strike, the 75 per cent of non-union employees joined the union men in the walk-out.

Better wages and shorter working hours are demanded. Low Rates California and Return. During summer and early fall, Return current routes. Which liberal approved private standard sleeping cars daily. Cool retreats unobscured tourist sleeping cars, and conducted daily except Sunday. Rates \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00, \$4.50, \$5.00, \$5.50, \$6.00, \$6.50, \$7.00, \$7.50, \$8.00, \$8.50, \$9.00, \$9.50, \$10.00, \$10.50, \$11.00, \$11.50, \$12.00, \$12.50, \$13.00, \$13.50, \$14.00, \$14.50, \$15.00, \$15.50, \$16.00, \$16.50, \$17.00, \$17.50, \$18.00, \$18.50, \$19.00, \$19.50, \$20.00, \$20.50, \$21.00, \$21.50, \$22.00, \$22.50, \$23.00, \$23.50, \$24.00, \$24.50, \$25.00, \$25.50, \$26.00, \$26.50, \$27.00, \$27.50, \$28.00, \$28.50, \$29.00, \$29.50, \$30.00, \$30.50, \$31.00, \$31.50, \$32.00, \$32.50, \$33.00, \$33.50, \$34.00, \$34.50, \$35.00, \$35.50, \$36.00, \$36.50, \$37.00, \$37.50, \$38.00, \$38.50, \$39.00, \$39.50, \$40.00, \$40.50, \$41.00, \$41.50, \$42.00, \$42.50, \$43.00, \$43.50, \$44.00, \$44.50, \$45.00, \$45.50, \$46.00, \$46.50, \$47.00, \$47.50, \$48.00, \$48.50, \$49.00, \$49.50, \$50.00, \$50.50, \$51.00, \$51.50, \$52.00, \$52.50, \$53.00, \$53.50, \$54.00, \$54.50, \$55.00, \$55.50, \$56.00, 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